


THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Flournoy,
Of Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene " "
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.
1st Dis. Chittendon Lynn of Caldwell.
2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jns. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haskin, of Moreer.
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.
7th John Pope, of Washington.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

REPORT OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS.
To the Knoxville Convention, on the subject of the proposed Rail road from Charleston to Cincinnati and Louisville.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of South Carolina, to make an examination and survey of the country between the Ohio river and the City of Charleston, "for the purpose of ascertaining the best practicable route for a Rail-Road"—have the honor to submit to the CONVENTION now assembled at Knoxville, such information as they have been able to obtain. Aware that this convention would be composed of Delegates from all those portions of country most deeply interested in the proposed road, and that it would embrace such a combination of talent, character and information, as would enable its members to exert a powerful influence over the public mind, in reference to this great work, the undersigned have not hesitated to regulate their proceedings with a view to submit the results to this assembly. The Commissioners have, accordingly, repaired to Knoxville to meet the Convention, and have also directed their several Brigades of Engineers to assemble here, for the purpose of concentrating all the information they may have procured, to be laid before you.

In giving a brief history of our proceedings, we feel that it is due to ourselves, as well as to the Engineers, who have been industriously employed in making the explorations and surveys—to state, that we have been greatly embarrassed in our operations, by the shortness of the time which has been allowed us, and the extraordinary inclemency of the weather. Finding it impossible, under these circumstances, to do more than to make an examination and survey of a portion of the designated route, we did not hesitate to direct our attention exclusively to that section of country which presented the greatest difficulties—embracing the Mountain region—extending from the foot of the Blue ridge east, to the western base of the Cumberland mountain—believing that if this portion of the route should be found to be practicable, the country below these lines—and extending on one side to the Atlantic, and on the other to the Ohio—might be safely assumed to be so.

It will doubtless be recollected by the Convention, that, at a public meeting held at Cincinnati, in August last, it was proposed to connect that City with Charleston, by a Rail-Road, and an able Report was published, shewing the practicability of the scheme, and the great advantages that would result from its accomplishment. A printed copy of these proceedings having been transmitted to Charleston, the liveliest interest was excited among her citizens, who had long looked to such a connexion with the West, as an event greatly to be desired. It was peculiarly acceptable to them, that the proposition should have come from the quarter whence it now emanated, and they felt it to be their duty to respond to the appeal thus made by Ohio, in a spirit which should leave no doubt of the disposition of SOUTH CAROLINA, to unite most cordially with their western brethren in bringing about so desirable a result. A public meeting of the citizens of Charleston was accordingly held, and resolutions were unanimously adopted, pledging their zealous co-operation in the great work. In fulfillment of this pledge the City Council immediately appropriated \$5000, out of the City Treasury, and put the same at the disposal of a committee, charged with "causing such explorations or surveys to be made, as may be deemed necessary,

in order to determine the practicability, cost, and proper route of the proposed road." This committee, acting in conjunction with a similar committee appointed in Columbia, the capitol of the State—took the promptest measures to carry into effect the views of their fellow-citizens. It was accordingly determined, to apply to the Legislatures of the States through which a road from Charleston to Cincinnati must necessarily pass, for a CARTER—and for such appropriations as might cover the expenses of the surveys. In the mean time, and in order to afford to the Legislatures of those States such information as might induce them to comply with these requests, a Board of Engineers was constituted—consisting of Cols. Gadsden and Brisbane and Mr. Holmes—gentlemen eminently qualified for the task—who were charged in behalf of the citizens of Charleston, with making an exploration of the several passes through the Blue ridge, and across the intermediate country to the foot of the Cumberland mountain, in Kentucky, in the general direction of the proposed road from Cincinnati to Charleston, so as to lay their report before the Legislature of South Carolina, at their annual meeting in December. Agents were also appointed to attend the Legislatures of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, to make such explanations as might be required, and if possible to obtain charters from each of the said States, identical, in all their provisions.

In the prosecution of the duties thus imposed upon them, Col. Gadsden and his party entered promptly and zealously upon the explorations required, and embodied in a luminous report the result of their examinations, the substance of which was communicated in due season to the Legislatures of the several States interested therein. From this report, which will be found to contain a mass of valuable information, such extracts are hereto annexed, as bear more immediately on the questions now before the Convention. Our Agents who attended the Legislatures of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, succeeded in obtaining charters from those States; but as the charters in the two latter States, vary in several particulars from those passed by North and South Carolina, it has been deemed advisable to cause the original charter, as passed by South Carolina, to be printed, with the several amendments made thereto by the other States, so that the Convention may be able to decide whether any alterations have been made therein, or any restrictions or limitations imposed, which may render further amendments necessary.

The Legislature of South Carolina, in addition to the charter above mentioned, also passed an act to cause surveys to be made for a Rail Road between Cincinnati and Charleston, appropriated \$10,000 for that purpose, and appointed the undersigned Commissioners to carry the same into effect. This act contemplated the passage of similar acts by the Legislatures of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, accordingly directed the South Carolina Commissioners to unite with those of the said States in causing the proper surveys to be made. In consequence, however, of the failure of those States to pass such acts, the undersigned have been compelled to assume the whole duty, which was intended to have been performed in conjunction with the Commissioners of the other States. If Commissioners had been appointed, and appropriations made by these States, surveys might have been commenced simultaneously in North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, and the Convention might thus have been put in possession of an actual survey of the whole route.—Necessarily restricted in our operations, we have made, however, the utmost possible exertions to put the Convention in possession of such information as may enable them to act efficiently on this subject. On an application made to the Secretary of War, that officer was pleased to suffer Capt. W. G. Williams, of the Topographical Engineers, Lieuts. Drayton, White and Reed, of the army, and Mr. G. F. Featherstonebaugh, of the Civil Engineers, to enter into the service of the Commissioners for the purpose of making under their direction, the above mentioned surveys. These gentlemen being organized into two Brigades, under the orders of Capt. Williams, have been engaged since the middle of April last, in surveying the passes leading from the head waters of the Broad and Saluda Rivers in South Carolina, across the Blue Ridge, into the valley of the French Broad River, and from thence down that valley to a point from whence a suitable route for a Rail Road could be marked out, across the Cumberland Mountain into Kentucky. The Commissioners felt themselves restrained by the shortness of the time, and the small amount of the appropriation, from extending their surveys further than to the several passes leading into the valley of the French Broad River, a restriction to which they were the more reconciled from the fact that any route to the North or South of that valley, would trespass upon the territory of Virginia or Georgia, from neither of which States have charters been obtained. It cannot be doubted that there is no route within the limits of the existing charter, by which a Rail Road can be carried across the Blue Ridge, that must not pass along the valley of the French Broad river; and the Commissioners are under a full conviction that this valley affords, by far, the best channel of communication, between the Ohio River and the Atlantic Ocean. This opinion is founded upon some personal observation, extensive enquiries, and explorations, and surveys of the several routes which have

been suggested. Public attention having been several times called to a route extending from the Linnville Mountain in North Carolina through Virginia, across the Moccasin Gap to the Ohio, by the valley of the Licking or Big Sandy Rivers in Kentucky.—Mr. Holmes was despatched in November last by the Charleston Committee to examine that route, and from the information obtained by him, as well as from an actual survey made by Col. Long, of the United States Topographical Engineers in 1831, the Engineers unanimously pronounced that route to be inadmissible. From a careful explanation made by Capt. Williams, of the mountain range within the limits of South Carolina, there does not appear in the opinion of that officer to be any practicable route for a Rail Road south of the Saluda Mountain. A route, however, has been suggested, across the Babun Gap in Georgia, which the Governor of that State has been directed by their Legislature to cause to be surveyed, and it is understood that the Engineer of the Athens Rail Road Company has also been employed in examining a line from Athens across that Gap. For the reasons above mentioned, the Commissioners did not feel themselves called upon to survey any route not embraced within the lines covered by their charter, and even if not restrained by this consideration, had neither time nor means to extend their surveys beyond the limits of their own State, and a line drawn from thence across the Cumberland Mountain, by the valley of the French Broad, and looking to the connection of Cincinnati and Louisville with Charleston. In consequence, however, of the surveys directed by Georgia of the Gap, through Rabun, they deemed it advisable to obtain all the information on the subject in their power. With this view, Col. Brisbane and Richard W. Colcock, Esq. have been recently sent to make a survey of that part of Pickens District, in South Carolina, adjoining Rabun county, in Georgia, with instructions to pass by the Rabun Gap, down the valley of the Little Tennessee, to some point below the Smoky Mountains, and from thence to Knoxville, where it is expected that they will arrive in a few days.

The Report of Capt. Williams, with the surveys made by the two Brigades of Engineers under his orders, will be laid before the Convention, so soon as the same can be prepared, and will afford all the additional information on this subject, which it will be in the power of the Commissioners to afford.

It will be for the Convention to determine, on full deliberation, after all the necessary information shall have been laid before them, whether a practicable route for a Rail Road has been found from the Ohio River to the Atlantic Ocean, to connect Louisville and Cincinnati with Charleston? whether such a work can be constructed at a reasonable expense? whether the advantages to arise from it will justify the efforts necessary for its execution? and, finally, what are the proper means to be adopted for combining the resources of all the States interested therein, in one simultaneous and mighty effort for its speedy accomplishment. In an undertaking of such vast magnitude, intended to constitute a connecting link between six or eight States, it will be utterly vain and idle to expect success, unless the great work be entered upon in a spirit corresponding with the GRANDEUR OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Animated by such a spirit, this Convention may give an impulse to this work—certainly one of the noblest which has been projected in modern times—that may ensure its success.

The Commissioners will most cordially co-operate with the Convention in all measures, calculated to advance the great object which has brought us together, and for this purpose will be ready to afford such information as may be required of them.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE, *Commissioner on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road*
ABRAHAM BLANDING,
PATRICK NORLE,
THOMAS SMITH,
THOS. L. JONES,
CHARLES EDMONSTON.
KNOXVILLE, 5th July, 1836.

SKETCHES OF SANTA ANNA.
Some particulars of this personage, which we have derived from gentlemen intimately acquainted with him, may be interesting to the public.

Santa Anna is about 42 years of age, and was born in the city of Vera Cruz. His father was a Spaniard of old Spain, of respectable standing, though poor; his mother was a Mexican. He received a common education, and at the age of 13 or 14 was taken into the military family of the then Intendant of Vera Cruz, Gen. Davilla, who took a great fancy to him and brought him up. He remained with Gen. D. until about the year 1820. While with Davilla he was made a Major, and when installed he took the honors very coolly, and on some of his friends congratulating him, he said, "Si mi hiciera cosa quisiera estar algo mas." [If you were to make me a god, I should desire to be something greater.] This trait developed at so early a period of his life, indicated the existence of that vaulting ambition which has ever since characterized his life.

After serving the Spanish Royal cause until 1821, he left Vera Cruz, turned against his old master and benefactor, and placed himself at the head of some irregular troops which he had raised on the sea coast, near Vera Cruz, and which are called Jarochos in their language, and which were denominated by him Cossacks, as they are all mounted and armed with spears. With this rude cavalry he besieged Vera Cruz, drove

Davilla into the castle of San Juan d' Ulloa, and after having been repulsed, again entered at a subsequent period, and got entire possession of the city, expelling therefrom the old Spanish troops, and reducing the power of the mother country in Mexico to the walls of the castle.

Subsequent to this, Davilla is said to have obtained an interview with Santa Anna, and told him he was destined to act a prominent part in the history of his country, and now, says he, I will give you some advice: "Siempre vayas con los muchos" [always go with the strong party.] He always acted up to this motto until he raised the grito (or cry) in other words took up the cudgels for the friars and church. He then overturned the federal government and established a central despotism, of which the priests and the military were the two privileged orders. His life has been from the first of the most romantic kind, constantly in revolutions, constantly victorious, until the last fatal rencounter.

His manners are extremely affable; he is full of anecdote and humor, and makes himself exceedingly fascinating and agreeable to all who come into his company; he is about five feet 10, rather spare, has a moderately high forehead, with black hair, short black whiskers, mustaches, and an eye large, black and expressive of a lurking devil in his look; he is a man of gentle and dignified deportment, but of a disposition perfectly heartless; but has never evinced a savageness of character except in the massacres in which he has been implicated in Texas. He married a Spanish lady of property, a native of Alvarado, and through that marriage obtained the first part of his estate called Manga de Clavo, 6 leagues from Vera Cruz. He has three fine children, yet quite young.

The following striking anecdote of Santa Anna illustrates his peculiar quickness and management: During the revolution of 1829, while he was shut up in Oaxaca, and surrounded by the government troops and reduced to the utmost straits for the want of money and provisions, having a very small force, there had been in consequence of the siege and firing every day through the streets, no mass for several weeks. He had no money, and hit upon the following expedient to get it, he took possession of the wardrobe of the friars, dressed his officers and some of the soldiers in it, and early in the morning had the bells rung for mass. People delighted at having again an opportunity of adoring the Supreme Being, flocked to the church where he was, and after the house was pretty well filled, his Friars showed their side arms and bayonets from beneath their cowls and closed the doors upon the assembled multitude. At this unexpected donouement there was a tremendous shrieking, when one of his officers ascended the pulpit and told the people that he wanted \$10,000 and must have it. He finally succeeded in getting about \$3500, when he dismissed the congregation.

As a sample of Santa Anna's pious whims, we relate the following:

In the same campaign of Oaxaca, Santa Anna and his officers were there besieged by Rincon, who commanded the government troops. Santa Anna was in a convent surrounded by a small breast work. Some of the officers one night to amuse themselves, took the wooden saints out of the church and placed them as centries, dressed in uniforms, on the breastwork. Rincon alarmed at this apparent boldness, began to fire away at the wooden images, supposing them to be flesh and blood, and it was not until after some of the officers who were not in the secret had implored Santa Anna to prevent this desecration that the firing ceased.

Many similar acts are related of Santa Anna. We have not room at present to say more than there is no man who has filled the space he has, that is so little understood. In short, he is all things to all men.—N. Y. Star.

From the New York Times.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.
By the North America, Captain Dixey, from Liverpool, we have intelligence to the first of June.

The Parliament have resumed its sittings, but Lord Melbourne had not made his appearance since the late affair with Mrs. Norton.

The Duke of Gordon, Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire and Governor of Edinburgh Castle, died on the 28th of May, in the 68th year of his age.

On the 30th of May, Lord Stanley gave notice in the House of Commons, that he should bring in a project for the better management of ecclesiastical property, and for converting tythes into a rent charge.

SPAIN.—There had been a good deal of excitement at the capital, in consequence of the dismissal of Mendizabal and his ministry. A dissolution of the Cortes is apprehended.

"On the arrival at Saragossa of the resignation of M. Mendizabal and his colleagues, the National Guard of that place met, and resolved on deputed two of their body to Madrid, there to concert with the representatives of the province on the most proper mode of addressing a representation to the Regent on the expediency of reinstating the Mendizabal Ministry, of dismissing Generals Cordova, Quesada, San Roman, and others; and of suppressing the Council of Regency.

It was further resolved, that a correspondence should be immediately opened with the National Guards of Catalonia and Valencia, for the purpose of preparing to march on Madrid should the Re-

gent "persist in being led by the counsels of the Camarilla."

There have been no decided military movements since our last accounts.

The following are the members of the new ministry:—Isturitz, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Escosca, Minister of War; Aguirre Solarte, now Ambassador to France, Minister of Finance; Galiano, Minister of the Marine; the Duke de Rivas, Minister of the Interior.

LONDON, May 25.—The meeting at the Dublin Corn Exchange on Saturday was far more numerously attended than any which has been held for the purpose of protesting against the new measures of injustice meditated against Ireland.—Long and eloquent speeches were on the occasion delivered by Mr. Grattan, Mr. Shiel, and other distinguished Reformers.

A resolution denouncing the bill sent down to the Commons by the Lords, and a petition for a real reform in corporations were unanimously adopted. Mr. Henry Grattan, M. P., was subsequently called to the chair, and the meeting adjourned.

We have seen letters from Madrid to a late hour of the 17th. They represent the ferment in the capital as continually increasing and assuming a most alarming attitude. M. Isturitz has been for a considerable time closeted with the Queen, and rumors were circulated amongst the best informed circles, and met with considerable credit, that the decree for the dissolution of the Cortes had been signed. Accounts from the army were looked for with the greatest anxiety; the consequence of the stoppage of all supplies to that quarter were contemplated with dismay.

The new ministers are most unpopular out of doors. So strong was the public feeling against them, that on the evening of the 16th a patrol was required to escort them home in safety. In the course of the night a mob attacked the house of Galiano, the windows of which they totally demolished; and they would as certainly have murdered the owner, had he fallen into their hands.

The credit of the new cabinet is on a par with its popularity. Mendizabal had contracted a loan of thirty millions of reals with the house of Arduin, of Paris. An agent was sent to pay the money to the President of the Council in Madrid, on the 14th inst. On that day Mendizabal was dismissed, and a successor appointed. Isturitz, being in want of ten millions of reals, applied for it in the name of the Government, and though the money was payable to Mendizabal as a minister of the crown, it was refused to his successor, the new President of the Council. This mortifying incident was noticed to the Procuradores in the sitting of the 16th, without a syllable of censure on the conduct of the Bayonne agent.

From the Globe.

Letters have been received in the city from the Spanish capital on the 18th inst. with intelligence that the Queen had expressed her determination to support M. Isturitz, and with this view had had a conference with the Premier to discuss the policy of a dissolution of the Chamber, which it is said had been actually decided upon.

The French Chamber of Deputies was engaged in discussing the question of slavery in the French colonies.

EUROPEAN CONGRESS.—A letter from Meniz states that preparations are making by Prince Metternich, for a great European Congress, to be held at Johannesburg, in August or September, in which all the great powers are to be represented. The treaties of Vienna having been in several respects annulled by circumstances, by the events in France and Belgium, by the abolition of the constitution of Poland, by interventions of all kinds, it will be considered whether fresh stipulations should not be entered into, in harmony with the present state of Europe, and which should be at once acknowledged and signed by all the powers. Galignani says: "We give very slight credence to the contents of this letter."

Paris papers are to the 30th; but they are alike destitute of news and of interest. The Messenger in reference to the report respecting a new Congress, gives the following as the probable origin of the rumor:

"It is affirmed that M. Thiers intends to make a tour to the banks of the Rhine after the close of the session. He may there meet with some great personages in the course of the summer. The emperor Nicholas will come to Ems for the empress, who is going to that place for the benefit of the waters. The king of Prussia is expected in his Rhenish provinces. Lastly, Prince Metternich is said to intend paying his annual visit to his fine estate of Johannesburg."

GREECE.—Letters from Athens was to the 12th of April. The affairs of the kingdom were improving. The king of Bavaria has returned from his visit to his son, King Otto.

From the London Times, of May 18.

Money Market and City Intelligence.
Monday Evening.—The feeling in the city on Spanish affairs was of a mixed and contradictory nature. The desperate step taken by the new ministry, in dissolving the Cortes, seemed a death-blow to the credit of the government in this place, and the prices of their securities were declining rapidly, without apparent stop, except the total want of purchasers, when the express arrived with the intelligence of a victory over the Carlists by Cordova. This was held to be important beyond the mere event of the victory, in having put an end to all doubts respecting the good faith of Gen. Cordova, and therefore it counterbalanc-

ed in some degree the news from Madrid. Still the situation of affairs is looked upon with views sufficiently gloomy by all who have any stake in the issue, and no one can imagine in what manner the wants of the government are to be supplied, the treasury at Madrid being in so notoriously exhausted a state, in the interval between the convocation and the meeting of a new Cortes.

To carry on a negotiation for a loan, which had been opened by Mendizabal, under such circumstances, is out of the question. At the same time, the step taken by the Queen in dissolving the Cortes, were she even to repent of it, cannot be recalled, unless under such a sacrifice of honor and dignity as she cannot be expected to submit to. Though the victory of Cordova, therefore, has induced a little better feeling of confidence, it can be but temporary, and all reflecting persons are looking to the progress of Spanish affairs with the utmost disquietude and anxiety.

The state of continues satisfactory.—It is not abundant, but is obtainable on fair terms and on good security to any extent that may be desired. The suddenly in the American exchanges is held to be a good symptom, as it now makes it a doubtful speculation to export gold to New York, and the merchants will be less disposed to engage in such operations when they perceive the uncertain state of the market and how quickly it may be turned against them.

The Consol market has been quite steady. The last quotation were 91 5/8 to 3-4 for money, 91 7-8 to 92 for the account; Exchequer bills, 12s. to 14s. premium.

The extreme depression of Spanish active stock was 38 1-2, and on the rebound it reached 40 1-4, but left off at 39 3-4 to 40. But for some unexpected assistance which the market received in the early part of the day, from some parties whose bargains are seldom judiciously made, there must have occurred a far greater decline. As it is, the market is far from strong. Portuguese 5 per cents. left off at 84.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and terminate on the first Monday of March. The courses are on Anatomy and Surgery, by Doctor DUDLEY; Institutes of Medicine, Clinical Practice, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Doctor CALDWELL. Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Doctor COCKE.

Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, by Doctor RICHARDSON. Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Doctor SHORT. Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Doctor YANDELL.

During the entire term the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, Sabbath excepted. The fee to the entire course, with matriculation and use of an extensive library, is \$110. The graduation fee is \$30.

It is tight proper to state, inasmuch as reports have been current as the high price of board in Lexington and the difficulty of obtaining it, that many students, during the last session, found comfortable board, including lodging, fuel, light, servants' attendance, and in some instances washing, for \$3.00 per week, and it is confidently believed, notwithstanding the increased price of every article of living, which is felt here in common with all other parts of the country, that students will be as comfortably accommodated, and upon as reasonable terms, as at any other respectable Medical School in the Union.

By order of the Faculty.
C. W. SHORT, M. D. Dean.
Lex. Ky. July 11th, 1836.—37-1st Nov.
The publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above to the amount of \$5, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which the money will be remitted, viz: Journal & Advertiser Louisville; Eagle, Mayville, Ky.; Gazette, Cincinnati; State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; Whig and Banner, Nashville, Ten; Republican, St. Louis, Mo; Southern Advocate, Huntsville, Ala. State Intelligencer, Tuscaloosa; Mississippi Journal Natchez; Register, Vicksburg, Miss; Bulletin, New Orleans; Recorder, Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola Gazette, Pensacola, Fla.; Geo. Republican, Savannah; Courier & Mercury, Charleston, S. C.; Register, Raleigh, N. C.; Observer, Fayetteville N. C.; Whig Richmond, Virginia; Republican, Winchester, Virginia; Intelligencer and Globe, Washington city.

Stimulating Liniment No. 1.

AN IMPROVEMENT OF JEWETT'S STIMULATING LINIMENT, NO. 2.

Manufactured and sold by M. L. Lewis, wholesale and retail.

THIS LINIMENT is celebrated for its soothing and stimulating qualities, to those who are in pain. It has a decided advantage over all other Liniments known, as it is not so volatile; there is a body to it which keeps the articles of stimulant from escaping from the system, and when the absorbent vessels take up the substance of the Liniment, it puts the system into action, and then the covering is thrown off, and perspiration makes its appearance.

The following certificate will show to the reader, what has been done with the above article, towards relieving those who have used it, who were sorely afflicted with pain.

We, the undersigned, having used Dr. Lewis' Liniment, believe it to be as good as is recommended.

Dr. J. R. CUNNINGHAM.

Dr. WM. CONSTANT.

Dr. WM. M. GUFFIN,

Dr. C. N. LUSK.

The above Liniment, & a general assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES for sale at THE BOTANIC DRUG STORE, Main Cross-st.

H. T. N. BENEDICT, Agent.

H. T. N. Benedict continues to devote his time to the Botanic Practice of Medicine.

Just received, Ap. Cayenne; Gum Myrrh, and Pulv. Sili. Elm, of superior quality.

H. T. N. BENEDICT, Agt.

Lexington, June 21.—32-3answ

Piano Fortes.

A Splendid PIANO FORTES received and for sale by

MONT MOLLIN & CORNWALL.

Lexington, May 5, 1836.—18-3m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, to renew a certificate of one share in said Bank, in the name of the subscriber which has been lost or mislaid.

JOSEPH FICKLIN.

Lex. June 30th 1836.—34.

LEXINGTON.

MONDAY...JULY...18...1836.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

IN FAYETTE.
HENRY DANIEL, } Caucus Candi-
WM. RODES, } dates.
FIELDING L. TURNER, }
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, jr. } Called out
WM. STANHOPE, } by "Many
A. S. HIGGINS. } Voters."

IN JESSAMINE.
Capt. GEO. N. FAULCONER.

The Secretary of War, has, we understand, made a call upon the Governor of Kentucky for one thousand volunteers, to repair immediately to the army of General Gaines, on the borders of Texas. To prevent difficulty, in the selection of the volunteers, we learn the Governor has determined to accept the first thousand who tender their services. It is said there are many volunteers already enrolled in Frankfort, among whom is Albert G. Hodges, Esq. one of the proprietors of the Commonwealth.

The troops are to be mounted gun-men—to serve six months, and to rendezvous at Frankfort the 17th August.

We learn by a gentleman who arrived here on Saturday that the Whig Convention at Staunton, Va., declined nominating General HARRISON, but clung to their first love, Judge WHITE. Now will the Kentucky Whigs relish this obstinacy?

We had intended to have copied from the Observer and Reporter, an interesting letter from General Combs, (one of the Fayette delegates to the Knoxville Convention,) to the Editors of that paper, but the Report of the South Carolina Commissioners, prepared before the publication of that letter, necessarily excludes it this day.

It is expected that Cunningham and his pamphlets have been bought up by the friends of Judge White, and that the curtain will not be raised, as promised.

The Louisville Advertiser informs us, that at the GREAT Convention of Young Whigs in that city on Friday last, there were delegates from Jefferson and Franklin only; and that the Convention adjourned to meet at Harrodsburg on the 15th August.

There are insinuations of disappointment by the Confectioners, who had calculated on large sales of sugar candy.

Judge Hickey has decided on the petition from the Mail Contractor, for a Mandamus to permit the Mail to pass on the Turnpike road, free of toll, in favor of the Turnpike Company. We shall endeavor to give the Judge's opinion at large.

The Judge has also decided that Turnbull, now confined in jail on a charge for the murder of Logan, is entitled to bail.

The report that Midshipman Sherburne had been stricken from the Roll, seems to have been premature, if not totally untrue. A communication from his father to the Editor of the Baltimore Chronicle, says, "On reading the notice, I immediately called on the President, and stated to him the remark in the Chronicle. He replied, that it was not true, and that I had his authority for saying it; and also, that no complaint had been made to him on the painful subject. I will also take the liberty to remark, that my son, (who is of mature age,) was the challenged party, and endeavored, as far as an officer and a gentleman could do, to avoid the painful meeting."

Joseph Bonaparte sailed from New York for London on the 2d instant, and it is not expected he will return to the United States.

TEXAS, by Mrs. M. AUSTIN HOLLEY, has just issued from the Lexington Press, and is for sale by the publishers, Messrs. Clarke and Bryant, and at the book stores. The work is comprised in a volume of upwards of 400 pages, and is sold at the moderate price of \$1 50. We have not yet had an opportunity of reading the book; but those who have, represent it as comprising a mass of satisfactory and truly interesting intelligence in regard to that portion of the North American Continent—and from the opinion of those on whom we can rely, we commend it to the reading public, and particularly those whose eyes are directed towards Texas.

The Kentucky Association Stock Fair, will be held at the "Association Ground," on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th September. Cattle will be shown on the first day, Horses on the second, and Jacks, Jennies and Mules on the third.

There is a report in town, based on a letter from New Orleans, that Santa Anna had been tried by a Court Martial and shot.—Louis Ado

From the Paris CITIZEN, we learn that an outrage was committed upon the person of Judge Brown at Carlisle, in the county of Nicholas. From that respectable print, we little expected any palatation of an outrage such as described. A Judge is sworn to give his judgment according to law and evidence;—and the rules of evidence are prescribed for him in the books in such terms, that no lawyer can fail to comprehend them; whilst those unacquainted with those rules and having no legal responsibility, or the conscientious one of office, may come to an honest conclusion, entirely different from that of the legal Judge. We have known a Jury intimidated by popular clamor; but this is the first attempt of that kind, recollected in our country, where the independence of a Judge has been thus assailed,—and we trust it will be the last.

From the Western Citizen, of July 15.

TRIAL OF BOYD.

LYNCHING THE JUDGE.

During the July term of Nicholas Circuit Court, at Carlisle, Wm. Boyd was

tried for the murder of Mr. Smith. The Jury found him guilty of manslaughter, and awarded as his punishment, confinement in the Penitentiary for three years and two months. Motion was made for a new trial, upon the grounds that the verdict was against law and evidence and the discovery of new testimony.—This Judge Brown granted on Saturday last, and admitted the prisoner to bail.

The populace were so enraged at the Judge for this outrage of all law and justice as they esteemed it, that they filled the fire engine, placed it at the court house door, and gave him a handsome ducking, as he passed out after Court adjourned. They likewise hung and burnt him the next morning in effigy.—When the Judge left Carlisle, they hoisted the black flag and tolled the bells.

We do not justify this attack upon the person of Judge Brown; but if the statements which we have heard, in relation to the trial, &c. be true, and we have no right to doubt them, they most unquestionably furnish some palliation for the treatment which the Judge received at the hands of the people of Nicholas. We give the people of Nicholas great credit, however, for this modification of Judge Lynch's code. It evinces much humanity, and in its tendency, is as likely to produce the end designed, as the more severe inflictions of "Lynch law."

We had nearly forgotten to remark that the Commonwealth's Attorney, who was walking arm and arm with the Judge, was also sprinkled with seawater, but he consoled himself by facetiously remarking, that his misfortune resulted alone from keeping bad company.

Cumberland Presbyterian Extra. IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The following letter from General Houston was handed to us by Rev. Mr. Bacon the bearer, who left St. Augustine on the 2nd of July.

Near Sabine, July 2, 1836.

To Gen. Dunlap,
Sir—Your favor of 3d June reached me last night. I regret that so much delay will necessarily result before you can reach us—we will need your aid, and that speedily, the enemy in large numbers are reported to be in Texas; their force is estimated at from 8000 to 12,000. It is impossible to ascertain it but I think it somewhat exaggerated. We can meet and beat them with one third their numbers. The army with which they first entered Texas is broken up and dispersed by desertion and other causes. If they get an army of the extent proposed, it must be composed of new recruits, and men pressed into service. They will not possess the mechanical efficiency of discipline which gives the Mexican troops the only character they have—they will be easily routed by a very inferior force; for a portion of that force we are compelled to look to the United States, it cannot reach us too soon.—There is but one feeling in Texas in my opinion, and that is to establish the independence of Texas, and to be attached to the United States.—The war has assumed a most desperate aspect: priestcraft and fanaticism has been united against all liberal principles—to establish and maintain them it is necessary that despotism should be created.—The God of battles will crush it, liberal principles must triumph and Texas must be free.—Much as I am pressed as possible with all the aid you can bring, and I doubt not that you will be gratified with your reception and situation. Come by the most expeditious route and do not encumber yourselves with baggage, bring with you arms, and forward such aid to Texas as you can. The troops who were driven from Texas I understand refuse to return under any circumstances. They returned home miserable, naked and dispirited. For minute particulars of our situation and much important intelligence, I refer you to Mr. Bacon, the bearer of this who has been actively engaged in the cause of Texas.—The path to fame and wealth in Texas is open to the patriot and chivalrous.

I am your obedient servant,
SAMUEL HOUSTON,
Commander in Chief.

Gen. R. G. DUNLAP.
N. B. Mr. Bacon has started from this to Athens, expecting there to meet General Dunlap, if this should meet the General's eye and he has returned to Knoxville, it is Mr. Bacon's request that he meet him at Athens where he will remain for a few days.

For the Kentucky Gazette.
THEATRE.—Mrs. A. DRAKE'S BENEFIT takes place to night, and with it will close at least for a time, her performances in our city. We therefore anticipate for her a full and fashionable house. The play (Fazio) which is chosen for her benefit, is of itself sufficient to attract a tasteful and admiring audience; but more particularly pleasing will be the Night's Entertainment in witnessing her personification of Bianca. In this character she even outstrips herself. Ye admirers of genius—of poetry—of eloquence, and of grace, declare by your presence this evening, that you can and do appreciate the unrivalled acting of this superior lady.—let us go en masse. J.

The Washington City Sun, Judge White's luminary has gone down, and "shadows, clouds and darkness" rest upon it. We shall not be surprised if Van Buren is left in the field without a competitor when the election day arrives. Harrison is swayed by an enormous petticoat, Clay swears he will go to Ashland, Davy Crockett is dead, Jack Downing ditto, Webster looking pale blue, and now the Sun, which was to light Judge White to the White House, has been snuffed out! We do pity the poor Whigs—every thing they take hold of corrupts at their touch.

York Gazette.

The "Sun" which supported the claims of Judge White to the Presidency, has been discontinued. We find the follow-

ing advertisement relative to it, in the Washington Globe:

TO ALL PUBLIC AND POLITICAL MEN!!

The Sun, established in this city, some time since, for an especial purpose, has ceased to cast its genial rays over the political world, and itself having been engaged in that establishment, having been thrown out of employ by the melancholy failure, and having in vain appealed to its friends, who had pledged themselves to sustain the paper by "specific contributions," to pay the amount that is due, that my family might live in the city, it becomes necessary to make such exposition of the whole concern, and PARTY, as will leave no doubt upon the public mind "as to our integrity."—The undersigned will, therefore, early next week, lay before the public a pamphlet, half serious, half comic, and all TRUTH, entitled—

"The Rise, Progress and Downfall of that Great Political Luminary, the SUN—with Notes, Annotations and Sketches of Character of some of the GREAT MEN who have contributed specifically to its powerful rays." Price, two dollars per hundred.

Subscription papers will be circulated in both Houses of Congress on Monday next, that we may know what edition to work off; we are prepared to issue one hundred thousand copies, and can increase the number any amount. The curiosity and originality of this work, and the object for writing it, will no doubt create a great sale. The curtain will be raised high enough to expose all party machinery attached to the Sun and some strange developments of how great men are sometimes made.

A. F. CUNNINGHAM.

Extract of a letter to the Postmaster of this city, dated

COLUMBUS, June 27, 1836.

"It is generally believed that the war is at an end, so far as fighting is concerned. Jim Henry's party have nearly all been taken; he has escaped himself—they are all confined at Fort Mitchell. The Smiths were all at work on my arrival, making handcuffs for the prisoners. It is believed that they will be sent immediately to the west, except the chiefs; five or six in number will be punished with death. They have not yet determined what course to pursue with them. The army are all at this time in motion. Nothing but bridges, at this time, prevents the mail from running through.

A gentleman arrived yesterday in the Florida line of stages reports, that about 33 miles from Cambridge, on the west side of Flint river, a scouting party of 30 men came across a young lady by the name of Jones, who was shot in the breast. She stated that her family was attacked on Sunday morning last by about 300 Indians, who killed all, (thirteen in number) except herself and father, who made his escape. When shot, she feigned dead until the Indians left; when she got up and saw the mangled bodies of her mother, brothers and sisters, lying on the ground unscathed.

We give the above as we got it, but cannot vouch for its authenticity. The gentleman who gives us the information stated that he was acquainted with the Captain of the scouting party, from whom he got the information, and he believes what is stated above is true. We hope not. We were shown yesterday a letter from the same quarter, dated the 12th inst., which stated that an express had just arrived with information that two thousand Creeks had crossed Flint river, and were making for Florida, destroying every thing in their path, and murdering every one they came across; and that the people were very much alarmed. This was on the 12th of last month, and since that time we have heard no more about the Indians from that quarter. We mention this to put those at a distance on their guard. The horrid butchery noticed above is but a report, and we sincerely hope may prove such an one as daily reaches our ears, without the least foundation.—Constitut.

From the New Orleans Bee.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN SANTA ANNA AND THE TEXIAN GOVERNMENT.

Articles of agreement entered into between his Excellency David G. Burnett, President of the Republic of Texas, of the one part, and his Excellency General Santa Anna, President General in chief of the Mexican army, of the other part:

ARTICLE 1st. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna agrees, that he will not take up arms, nor will he exercise his influence to cause them to be taken up against the people of Texas during the present war of independence.

ARTICLE 2d. All hostilities between the Mexican and Texian troops will cease immediately, both by land and water.

ARTICLE 3d. The Mexican troops will evacuate the territory of Texas, passing to the other side of the Rio Grande del Norte.

ARTICLE 4th. The Mexican army in its retreat shall not take the property of any person, without his consent and just indemnification, using only such articles as may be necessary for its subsistence, in cases when the owner may not be present, and remitting to the commander of Texas, or to the commissioners to be appointed for the adjustment of such matters, an account of the value of the property consumed, the place where taken, and the name of the owner if it can be ascertained.

ARTICLE 5th. That all private property,

including cattle, horses, negro slaves, or indentured persons of whatever denomination, that may have been captured by any portion of the Mexican army, or may have taken refuge in the said army, since the commencement of the late invasion, shall be restored to the commander of the Texian army, or to such other persons as may be appointed by the Government of Texas to receive them.

ARTICLE 6th. The troops of both armies will refrain from coming in contact with each other, and to this end the commander of the army of Texas will be careful not to approach within a shorter distance than five leagues.

ARTICLE 7th. The Mexican army shall not make any other delay on its march than that which is necessary to take up their hospitals, baggage, &c. and to cross the rivers; any delay not necessary to these purposes to be considered an infraction of this agreement.

ARTICLE 8th. By an express to be immediately despatched, this agreement shall be sent to General Vincente Filisola, and to General T. J. Rusk, commander of the Texian army, in order that they may be apprised of its stipulations—and to this end they will exchange engagements to comply with the same.

ARTICLE 9th. That the Texian prisoners now in the possession of the Mexican army or its authorities be forthwith released and furnished with free passports to return to their homes, in consideration of which a corresponding number of Mexican prisoners, rank and file, now in possession of the Government of Texas shall be immediately released. The remainder of the Mexican prisoners that continue in possession of the Government of Texas to be treated with due humanity, any extraordinary comforts that may be furnished them, to be at the charge of the Government of Mexico.

ARTICLE 10th. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna will be sent to Vera Cruz as soon as it shall be deemed proper.

The contracting parties sign this instrument for the above mentioned purposes, in duplicate, at the Port of Velasco, this 14th day of May, 1836.

DAVID G. BURNETT, Pres.
JAS. COLLINGSWORTH, Sec'y of State.
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
B. HARDMAN, Sec'y of Treasury.
P. W. GRAYSON, Attorney General.

EXPEDITION IN FAVOR OF MEXICO.

We are informed that a report was current in Matamoros that two private armed English vessels were fitting out at J. M. de la Huerta to assist the Mexicans in subjugating the Texans.

This may or may not be true, although the visit of condolence made by the British Minister to the acting President of Mexico, on learning that "untoward" event, the capture of Santa Anna, gives some color to the report.

England will not act openly in this business, but covertly she may encourage her people in fitting out expeditions against Texas. The Sovereigns of Europe will look upon an extension of American principles with a jealous eye.—American volunteers for Texas will find little sympathy from any quarter, except in the bosoms of their own countrymen; and if we may judge from the feelings which pervade every genuine American heart, any interference, on the part of the British, adverse to the Texans, will bring about consequences so serious that no one can now venture to predict them.

George Canning, a man of great intellect and grasp of thought, when Prime Minister of England, foretold that mankind was hastening to an era when the "war of opinion" would commence. If we were to judge from the efforts, however unsuccessful, made by the most enlightened people in Europe since his time, and the progress of events in this hemisphere, we should say the prediction of that statesman has been already verified. Most fervently do we hope that men like unto our Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson will be found "to ride in the whirlwind and direct the storm."—Ib.

From the New Orleans Bee.

TAMPAICO, June 11, 1836.

Sir: Since my last we have had squally times here; we have all been threatened with our lives, and I assure you, have had to keep a good look out. The port has been embargoed for some time, and no communication was allowed to the United States schooner Grampus and sloop of war Warren, which were outside the bar. The Consul was only allowed to correspond by an open letter, passing through the military commandant's hands, which he refused to do with the above vessels, though he did so with the Jefferson. Capt. Taylor made his escape in the night, in an open boat, and got on board the Jefferson, and no doubt told them all the news; and as he left some days since for Pensacola, you have, no doubt, had it all in the New Orleans papers, or will ere this reaches you. The Mexicans here say they are going to declare war against the United States for having assisted the Texans; they swear they will invade New Orleans by sea and land, and give the town up to plunder; and in thirty days after, the Mexican flag shall be hoisted by them on the capital at Washington city. What do you think of all this stuff?—all I fear is, that they are not quite fools enough to attempt it.

They talk of sending from twelve to fifteen thousand men to Texas. God only knows where they are to get them, or the money to defray the expenses,—the Government press is very bitter against the United States, but particularly against New Orleans. I enclose you a newspaper containing one of various articles, all of the same stamp. If

the Texans do not shoot Santa Anna, he will be sure to make his escape in some manner or other, and they will then have all to go over again. The Government here have offered a reward to any person or persons, be they Mexicans or foreigners, who shall procure his release—while he shall remain prisoner, his acts are null and void, and the flag is to be hoisted half mast until his discharge.

We have been looking for and expecting a revolution here for a long time, but nothing has taken place, and I think that the opposite party are deficient in courage, as they have let the chance go by, when they should have done so at once.

If the United States does not resent the insult offered to her flag, in the case of the sch. Jefferson, I shall blush for my country's honor. The circumstances of this affair must be too well known to you to need repetition.

Yours, truly, S. W.

The people of Mejias's party (Mexicans) are confined on board of the Ponton.

Extract of a letter, dated

"POST OFFICE, COLUMBUS, GA.,

June 29, 1836.

Sir: Intelligence was received here late last night, brought by express, that on Sunday morning, the 24th inst., fourteen persons were murdered in Baker county, in this State, by a large body of Indians who were passing through that county on their way to Florida. The place at which these murders were committed is situated between the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers, twenty miles from the former and forty from the latter stream, and one hundred miles south of Columbus. The Indians reached the settlement where the murdered families resided about an hour after sunrise; and an individual who escaped states that he saw the party; that some were mounted, and some on foot, and that he thinks there were three hundred in the band. Governor Schley has ordered a company of mounted men, who were armed here to-day, to go in pursuit; and Gen. Scott, who is below with a large force, has also, we understand here, taken measures to prevent the escape of these savages to Florida. It is reported here that this party, which is making its way to Florida, crossed the Chattahoochee river on Friday night last. On the morning of that day General Jesup, with a body of mounted men, and some friendly Indians succeeded in capturing a small party of hostiles nine miles from Fort Mitchell; and they stated, after their arrest, that they were attached to the band under Jim Henry, a hostile half-breed, and that Henry had fled on the approach of Gen. Jesup. Henry could not be found, and it is very probable that he immediately collected the hostile Indians who had not surrendered, or been taken, and started for the Seminole country. This is the current opinion here, and is entitled to belief."

From the Georgia Constitutionalist. ESCAPE OF THE HOSTILE CREEKS.

By the passengers in the stage from from Tallahassee, we learn that on Sunday morning last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, an attack was made upon several families, resident about eight miles from Byron, Baker county, Geo. That the Indians had actually murdered thirteen whites, all women and children, except an old man by the name of Jones, who was also murdered with his family. A young woman who was shot through the breast, pretended to be dead, by which means she escaped. She states the number of Indians to be about 300, including women and children, whom they had with them, as also many pack horses.—They were not more than 3 miles from Flint river, or the main stage road, and the rifles of the Indians were distinctly heard on the west bank of the Flint.—

The country in that neighborhood is in great consternation—people flying in every direction for security. The small town of Newton is almost entirely deserted, and at Bainbridge, where the stage arrived at twelve o'clock at night, the people were under arms. The rumors of the country report two other parties, as being on their way to Florida, by more westerly routes. It was with difficulty the drivers were persuaded to come through, and our informant thinks it more than probable we will have no mail by that route for some weeks.

NEW DRUG STORE.

JUST OPENING, in the new house, east corner of the Public Square, back of the Courthouse, an entirely NEW AND FRESH assortment of

MEDICINES. CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Perfumery, Paints, Dye-stuffs, &c. &c. AMONG WHICH ARE— Morphine, Emetine, Strychnine, Sulph. Kreosote, Chloride of Lime, Hydro-sulph. Calomel, &c.

Families and Physicians of the city and neighborhood will be supplied with genuine medicines, and Country Merchants who retail Drugs can be furnished on reasonable terms. Competent assistance having been secured, PRESCRIPTIONS will be put up with the greatest care and with the purest Medicines.

ROBERT PETER.

Lexington, July 15, 1836—38-6m

BARBECUE &C.

A BARBECUE will be prepared at ISAAC YARNALL'S on the Rail Road, on Saturday, the 23d instant. The county candidates and the public generally, are invited to attend.—It is desirable that the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor should also attend.

Tickets can be had at the bar on the dinner-ground, or at the bar, Rail Road Accommodation, 7 miles from Lexington, near the dinner-ground. July 13, 1836.

THEATRE.

Mrs. A. Drake's Benefit, AND LAST APPEARANCE.

THIS EVENING, July 18,

Will be presented, the popular Tragedy of

FAZIO;

Or, THE ITALIAN WIFE.

Gibaldi Fazio,	Mr. W. Walton.
Duke of Venice,	Potter.
Bastolo,	Franklin.
Philario,	Gilbert.
Gonzalvo,	Woods.
Falsano,	Sanders.
Aurio,	Low.
Antoin,	Johnson.
Theodore,	Davis.
Pietro,	
Bianca,	Mrs. A. Drake.
Aldabella,	Miss Petrie.
Clara,	Fisher.

AFTER THE TRAGEDY,

Miss Petrie will dance A HIGHLAND FLING. Mrs. A. DRAKE will recite THE SCOLDING WIFE RECLAIMED.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the new and laughable Farce of

The Dumb Belle.

Vivian, Mr. Walton, Miss Petrie, Eliza, (the Dumb Belle) in which she will sing a favorite SONG.

FOR SALE.

UPON the beautiful country residence upon the "Tee's creek road, about a mile from the limits of Lexington, recently occupied by A. B. Morton. The place contains about 50 Acres, has an excellent Brick House with six rooms, necessary out houses; a spring of delightful water, and a Bagging Factory with twelve Looms, to which is attached an excellent Grist Mill.

The title indisputable. Liberal credits will be given to the purchaser. Apply to COLEMAN & WARD, Louisville, or to CHARLTON HUNT, Lexington. July 15, 1836—38-6m

BEWARE OF THE RASCAL!!

THE public, but Boardinghouse and Tavern keepers particularly, are cautioned against a man by the name of JOHN R. DALTON, a Hatter by trade. Said Dalton has got in debt to me to the amount of about \$55 and now refuses to pay me, although I have proffered to take a small amount each week, until the debt is paid.

July 13, 1836.—37-6m
JAMES DEVER.

\$60 REWARD.

AN AWAY from the subscriber in Lexington, on Wednesday the 6th inst. a Negro woman named

POLLY,

About 25 years of age, dark complexion; high cheek bones, full heavy expression of eyes, rather spare, large feet and thick ankles, generally permits her stockings to be down about her ankles, and in conversation, or when using words with the letter a, she sounds it very broad; she was purchased from Mr. Ross of Madison County about three months since.

A reward of \$30 will be paid if taken in the county of Fayette, of \$30, if out of said county, and if out of the state, the above reward of \$60, by delivering her in Lexington or lodging her in any jail so that she may be recovered.

JAMES C. CROSS.

Lex. July 11, 1836.—36-4t.

The Richmond Chronicle will please insert the above three times.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL HAT MANUFACTORY.

COT-PARTNERSHIP. The undersigned, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken his brother, HIRSH SHAW, into partnership. The business in future will be conducted at the old stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets, under the name of

N. & H. SHAW,

Where one or both of them may always be found to wait on those that give them a call.

They have on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS, and will sell on as accommodating terms as any house in the city.

NAT. SHAW.

Lex. June 6, 1836.—36-4t.
N. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will please call and settle them with either of us.

N. S.

DAILY STAGE

FOR CINCINNATI.

THE stages on the direct route from Lexington to Cincinnati, will leave the office at Breuners every day at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrive next morning at 10; Leave Cincinnati every morning by six and arrive same evening by 10, sixteen hours from port to port, fare six dollars, this route is perhaps as pleasant to travel as any; the roads are now fine, the teams, coaches, and drivers are not surpassed any where, drivers of skill and entirely of sober habits; teams well broke and perfectly safe; coaches new and of pleasant size and in no case will more than nine passengers be admitted inside, no accident having occurred on this route during the season so far, is the only assurance we offer of the disposition of the proprietors to do their duty, to give universal satisfaction and receive that patronage which the public may think proper to bestow.

PRATT & GAINES, Proprietors.

Lexington July 5, 1836.—3ms

The Observer will insert 3ms and charge P&G.

MONTGOMERY LAND

For Sale.

HAVING arrived at an age which disables me for undergoing the labor necessary to the proper management of a large farm, I have concluded to offer the FARM on which I now live for sale, lying on Summers creek, about two and a half miles from Mount Sterling, on the Paris road, containing about 550 Acres of first rate LAND, all enclosed except one acre, and in a high state of cultivation, and well set in Grass, and never-failing stock water on almost every part, even in the greatest droughts. There is on the premises a large and convenient Brick Dwelling House, Brick Negro Houses, Kitchen, Smoke House; besides all other necessary outhouses, well arranged in the most convenient and best manner; and in fact it is considered the best arranged and most convenient situation in



TOILETTE SALOON
GEO. W. TUCKER,
 Barber & Fashionable Hair Dresser,
 (Sign of the HIGHLAND COLUMNS, Main street,
 Lexington, Ky., nearly opposite the Phoenix
 Hotel.)

CONTINUES all branches of the business in his usual fashionable and tasteful style. From his long experience, having made the principles of the TONSORIAL art his study, and perfection in its practice his aim, he feels confident, that the most fastidious, will acknowledge themselves gratified with his performance, as being all that they could reasonably desire.

Through his business has much increased since the public have become well acquainted with the comforts he offers, yet gentlemen need not fear that on that account they will be neglected, or obliged to wait, for he has employed competent and obliging aid in every part of the establishment, and gives to the oversight of the whole, his own constant personal attention.

He has just received the latest Philadelphia and New York Fashions for HAIR DRESSING, both for Gentlemen and Young Misses; and to his part of the business will give his particular individual attention.

To the philosophical among his patrons, he would say, that, if desired, he will cut the hair so as to exhibit phenologically the intellectual endowments and moral character.

G. W. T. has just received a large assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of Combs, Stocks, Collars, German Pipes, Sissors, Musical Snuff Boxes, (a superior article), Magnificent Fish and Game, Soap, fine quality of Hair Brushes, Tooth Washes and Powders, Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books and Purses, Gentlemen and Ladies' Wigs and Top Pieces (assorted colors), fine Razors and Strops, Children's Toys of every description, Toys, &c., a fine assortment of Playing Cards, Backgammon Boards and Chessmen; also Tapers and Lucifer Matches, some fine Havana Cigars, Cavendish Tobacco and Snuff; Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil, Indian Oil and Indian Dye, for coloring red and grey hairs a beautiful black, without injury to skin or hair, and other articles too numerous to mention.

G. W. T. has a mode of operating upon the head peculiarly his own, which gives unalloyed satisfaction to those who submit their scalps to thought to his magic manipulations, brightening up the summer evening dullness of the wearied, and smoothing the wrinkles on the brow of care. No description can do it justice—it must be tried to be appreciated.

In the rear of the Toilette Saloon the attention of his customers is attracted by the spacious, convenient, beautiful, and luxurious

Mediterranean Baths,
 which have given general satisfaction last year, but which have since undergone a thorough repair and improvement; and are now ready to administer cold, warm, tepid, or salt Baths, from 5 o'clock, a. m., to 10 p. m.

In regard to his whole Establishment, he invites the citizens of Lexington and visitors to call and extend the patronage, already so liberally bestowed upon him, for which they shall have his thanks and his best exertions to please.

May 24, 1836—27-1f

WANTED—Two Apprentices to the Barbering and Hairdressing Business. Youths from 12 to 15 and 18 years, who can come well recommended, will be preferred.

G. W. TUCKER,
 The Observer & Reporter and Intelligencer will add the above to G. W. T.'s advertisement already in their papers.

JESSAMINE, CIRCUIT, April term 1836.
 LEMUEL BUTLER, and oth. complainants.
 Against
 ROBT. P. PENISTON, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.
 THIS day came the Complainants by their Attorney, and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is therefore ordered that unless he appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of this Court, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this Commonwealth for two calendar months in succession.

A copy Attest, D. B. PRICE, Clk jcc
 By J. S. FLETCHER, d c 19-9c

DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT,
 HAVING settled in the city of Lexington, offering their services to the public as

Physicians, Surgeons and Accoucheurs.
 Dr. Cross being leave to remind the public, that what he has said in the great numbers of the art, he has particular attention to the subject of LITHOTRIPSY, and now proposes to relieve those afflicted with Stone or Gravel, by an operation, in which no cutting instrument is employed, and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both pain and danger.

Office Main street, immediately above Brennan's Hotel.
 Lexington, April 16, 1836—15-1f

LAND FOR SALE.
 THE Subscribers offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND, upon which he now resides, one and a quarter miles east of Nicholasville, containing 130 Acres, all enclosed under good fence; forty or fifty acres Wood Land; a fine young Orchard; a never-failing Spring; comfortable Dwelling and good out Buildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call immediately, as the subscriber intends selling the first good offer.
 W. T. MILES.
 May 12, 1836—20-1f

NOTICE.
 CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which renders it expedient for me to consummate an intended partnership with Ingerson & McClelland for the construction of the stone work at the Cliff, on Kentucky river. The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public.

JAMES S. COOK,
 April 23—16-1f—Dayton Dem. Herald.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Sect. April Term, 1836.
 JAMES SHIELD, Complainant
 against
 WILLIAM PRICE'S Heirs, &c. Defendants,
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, George Withers and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Meryman C. Bradshaw and Eliza, his wife, John Haydon and Mary, his wife, Walfrie E. Price, the unknown heirs of Napoleon J. Price, John W. Price, Peter Withers and Evelina, his wife, Joseph Hughes and Cassandra, his wife, Samuel Hughes and Mary, his wife, — Stephens and Polixeney, his wife, David Dale and Louisa, his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer Clark and Betsy, his wife, William Homes and Susan, his wife, Joseph Drake and Martha his wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, de'd., — Hatchy and Sally, his wife, American Kirtley and Milton Kirtley, William L. Martin and wife are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth and having failed to answer the Complainant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, it is therefore ordered that unless they appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of this Court and answer the Complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this State, for two calendar months in succession.

A Copy—test, D. B. PRICE, clk jcc
 19-9c By JOHN FLETCHER, d c

DENTISTRY.
 DR. HARRIS, DENTIST, informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has returned to the City, and may be found at the PHOENIX HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy to receive the calls of such as may desire his professional services. He will remain in the city for a few weeks only.
 March 4, 1836—9-1f

"TEXAS"
 IN PRESS, and will shortly be published, and for sale at the bookstores, at the Intelligencer office, "TEXAS," being a Historical Geographical and descriptive work, of THREE HUNDRED PAGES duodecimo, by

MRS. MARY JUSTIN HOLLEY.
 PRICE, : : : : : \$1.50
 Lex. May 30, 1836.

WAY CAR.
 A CAR will leave MIDWAY every morning at 7 o'clock, and returning, will leave Lexington every afternoon at 5 o'clock.
 CHAS. LEWIS,
 Master of Transportation.
 June 16—30-1f

The Day is Fixed.
 ON the 21st July, the most magnificent scheme of fireworks, in the United States, will be exhibited. Tickets will soon be scarce, and early application should be made to

JOHN G. GRAHAM,
 Louisville, Ky., or
 New Albany, Ind.
 Where all orders by mail receive the same attention as personal application.

Alexandria Lottery, Class 2.
 Scheme consisting of only 7140 Tickets.
PRIZES—\$100,000—
 \$25,000; \$10,000; \$7,500; \$4,000; \$2,500; \$2,000; 2 of \$1,500; 31 of \$500; 31 of \$300; 31 of \$200, &c.
 Tickets \$50—no Shares.

Virginia Lottery, Class 4.
 For the town of Wheeling, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 23d July.
SCHEME:
 \$30,000; \$10,000; \$5,000; \$4,000; \$3,000; \$2,500; 100 of \$1,000!!!
 10 of \$500; 20 of \$300; 84 of \$200, &c.
 Ticket only \$10—Shares in proportion.
 A variety of Schemes are being drawn constantly—Tickets varying from \$5 to \$10. The Numbers are received in Louisville eight days from the date of the drawing and forwarded immediately to all customers. Do not forget to address

JOHN G. GRAHAM,
 Louisville, Ky., or
 New Albany, Ind.
 June 22—32-1f

PAINTING.
 THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he is ready to execute all orders in the above business with neatness and on the most reasonable terms.

HOUSE PAINTING,
 neatly executed in all its various branches, both out and inside. Inside painting done in lively and durable colors—and washing inside walls in distemper colors; warranted not to rub off.

SIGN PAINTING.
 All orders for plain, gold, or ornamental signs, thankfully received and punctually attended to, also,

IMITATION OF FANCY WOODS AND MARBLES;
 Paper Hanging and Landscape painting on walls or fire-boards, in oil or distemper colors; cleaning and varnishing all kinds of Oil Paintings or Engravings; painting and gilding Picture Frames; Japaning and Polishing; Transparent Window Blinds or Fire Screens painted; Gilding and Glazing Cutting Glass to Frames or elsewhere; Transferring Engravings to Ladies' Work Boxes, or elsewhere, as may be requested—together with such various other kinds of work, as may be called for.

The Subscriber is recently from the City of New York, where he has had several years experience in the above branches, he therefore thinks himself competent to execute all orders in his line to the entire satisfaction of those who may favor him with a call. If he should not be able to give satisfaction to those who may employ him, there will be no charge made whatever; he therefore, hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

His Shop, until further notice, is at Mr. J. Beach's Coach Repository, on Main street.
 JAMES ANDREWS.
 N. B. All orders for the country thankfully received and promptly attended to.
 Lexington, June 21, 1836—32-4f

FRESH FLOUR
 A LOT of superior Family Flour, with a superior brand, in barrels and half barrels to suit purchasers, kept constantly on hand and for sale by
 R. LONG, Mill-st.
 Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BARRELS of good goose creek salt No. 1, together with an excellent assortment of the very best Family Groceries for sale by
 R. LONG, Mill-st.
 Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BOTTLES of superior Old Port Wine, do. do. do.
 300 Madeira, No. 1.
 for sale by
 R. LONG, Mill-st.
 Lex. July 4, 1836—36-3m.

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favors, would respectfully inform them, that, after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

FRESH GROceries;
 A part of which is as follows:
 50 Sacks COFFEE,
 30 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835
 10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,
 60 Diems Figs, first quality,
 2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,
 2 Barrels Chestnuts, first quality
 A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS, superior quality.

7 Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted sizes, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot; Also, 2 Barrels of first quality LOAF SUGAR. The complete assortment of GROCERIES, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.

The highest price will be given for from forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the leaf, of a first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.
 N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on hand as usual.
 Lexington Jan 1, 1836—1-1f \$1*

MONEY LOST.
500 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 4th inst., between Weisiger's tavern and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed package containing THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in \$500 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, probably left at the mother Bank at Louisville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes doubled in the middle, and as well recollected, endorsed on the envelopment as follows: "\$3000 to pay a note in the Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the order of John Bank, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Daulton, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by taking notice of whom they receive notes of the above description.

D. A. SAYRE.
 Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. May 19 11-1f

Emporium of Fashion.
 Gentlemen's Outfitting and Furnishing Establishment.

T. RANKIN,
 MERCHANT TAILOR,
 MAIN-ST. LEXINGTON, KY.

WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a full and complete assortment of

CLOTHES, CASSIMERS & VESTING
 Of the latest fashions, together with an extensive variety of Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's ready made Clothes, of cloth and summer wear, with every description of Fancy Articles in his line, rather superior to any thing offered in this market. These were brought in the East with great care, for Cash, and will be sold low for the same material. The clothes were manufactured expressly for himself, and are warranted to be in the height of the fashion, and in the best manner.

SHIRTS.
 Linen, Cotton and Silk, Shirts; Plain and Ruffled Bosom Gingham do.; Col lars, &c.

WALKING CANES.
 Fancy, Sword, Whalebone and Gold Tipped Walking Canes.

TAILORS' SHEARS, &c.
 Heinrich's improved Tailor's Shears, Trimmers, Small Points and Barber's Shears.

STOCKS, &c.
 A new style of Stocks and Silk Bosoms.

FROCKS AND PANTS.
 Super Silk Frocks and Pants for Youths and Children.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.
 Super Bombazine Dress and Frock Coats and Pants.

SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.
 Morning Gowns, and Summer Clothing of all varieties.

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
 Which he will make up to order, in the most fashionable and best style of workmanship. Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same.

The Fashions, punctuality and neatness of work, shall be faithfully attended to.
 Lex. April 26, 1836—17-3m

JUST RECEIVED,
 20 BLS. Mackerel, No. 2,
 4,000 lbs. Bacon, (to be sold from one lb. to a thousand.)
 1 Hog-head superior quality SUGAR
 R. GAY,
 Corner of Limestone and Water streets, between Brennan's Hotel and the upper end of the market house.
 April 23, 1836—16-1f

JABEZ BEACH.
 AT his Coach Repository opposite General Combs's, on Main street, respectfully informs the citizens of Kentucky, that he has now on the way, and expects to receive, about the middle of May, a splendid assortment of

CARRIAGES,
 Manufactured expressly for him, in New Ark, N. Jersey; consisting of Coaches, Barouches, Buggies, &c. &c. His customers may be assured, that the Carriages are made of the best materials, and in the first style of Elegant and Substantial Workmanship.

J. B. will keep a number of hands in his shop, and is at all times ready to repair Carriages, and has no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his customers.
 Lexington, April 30, 1836—17-1f

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situated on Dick's or Dickson's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Pownall is located, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony—it consists of a mixture of prairie and timber land, and is the finest that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons desirous to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.
 Lex Aug 27, 1835—35-1f

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the board of Directors of "the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company," it was resolved, that a call of FIVE DOLLARS per share be made on the stockholders, payable on the first Monday in June next.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
 Lex. F. L. and M. Ins Co.

FOR SALE.
 THE HOUSE on Main street, occupied formerly by Morrison and Bradley, and at present by Messrs. Isles and Wright as a Dry Good Store. This extensive property, 50 feet front, running back to Water street opposite the Rail Road Warehouse, contains a brick Stable, carriage house and other buildings; forming altogether a most valuable possession for stores and family residence. For terms apply at my residence on the premises.
 LUCY D. GATEWOOD.
 Lexington, May 19, 1836—22-1f

JUST RECEIVED,
 A LOT of SUPERIOR FLOUR, manufactured by I. W. Smith expressly for family use—warranted superior. For sale by
 JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
 Lexington, May 18, 1836—22-2m

FIRE!
 RISKS of Insurance will be taken by the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, on Buildings or Furniture in town or country. Specifications in writing, to be left with the subscriber.
 A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
 Lexington, May 13, 1836—22-1f

REMOVAL.
CABINET MAKING.
 THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP and Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sherman, on Main Street, immediately in front of the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

VANNY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.
 JOSEPH MILWARD.
 Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-1f

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
 RAINEY AND FERGUSON
 WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they have commenced receiving and opening a large and very complete assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
 selected by one of the firm, who is yet in the East, endeavoring to select new style and desirable GOODS from the very late arrivals of Spring Packages in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. These now opening consist of a large lot of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, of every variety of color and quality; a great variety of SUMMER GOODS, for gentlemen and boys' wear; a handsome assortment of Plain and Figured Black and Colored SILKS and SATINS and Satin Skirt HERMANIA, Painted LAINES, MUSLINS, &c.; a splendid stock of French Worked Muslins and Bobinet Capes and Collars.

A variety of the latest Spring and Summer Bonnets; Robinson and McCarty's Extra Fine Kid, Satin and Pomella Slippers; a handsome assortment Ingrain, Venetian and Straw Carpets; also a large lot of Wall Paper; Together with a variety of GOODS, not usually kept in Dry Good Houses.

Also, a good lot of German Burlaps, an excellent substitute for flax linen.
 N. B. A heavy lot of good TOW LINEN on hand.
 R. & F.
 P. S. Our stock being uncommonly large, we would say to Country Merchants, that we would furnish them at a small advance. R. & F.
 April 16, 1836—16-1f

NEW STORE.
 (No. 4, Cheapside between Dr. Wallace's Book Store and J. D. Swift's Wholesale Grocery.)

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from the City of New York, a complete assortment of

Dry Goods.
 suitable for the present season; and having formed a new stock in New York, to purchase and import his goods, he will be able to sell at very reduced prices, for cash. His assortment consists, in part, of the following articles:

Super Blue Cloth; Black do
 Violet do; Brown do
 Court Brown—new style
 Indigo Green; Polish do
 Bottle do; Pea do
 London Stripes, Ronze do
 Cadet Mix; Silver Grey

Single milled Cassimeres; Double do
 Super Blue and Black do—cheap
 Abolition Plaid—new style
 Pink Mix, double and single milled
 Ribbed assenore do, and do with every other description.

Super Vestings
 Super Super Satins—English and French
 And Summer Vestings of every description, quality, and price

Bombazines and Thibet Cloths, cheaper than ever offered in the City, and of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES,
 BEST QUALITY; Prunella, Morocco, and Kid
 Pomme;
 Umbrellas, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats, and Pocket Handkerchiefs.
 Fine 6-1/2 Satins, Silks, and Shawles
 Plain Silks
 Painted Muslins, and French Chintz
 French, English, and Domestic Prints
 Fine Plaid Muslins
 Figured Swiss, Jaconet, and Book Muslins
 Dimity
 Furniture Prints, and Drapery Muslin
 Bleached, Brown, and Plaid do
 Cotton Onabongs, (a heavy article for negro shirting.)

LADIES' SHOES.
 White, Black, and Blue Satin, French Morocco, Kid, and Kid lined Prunella,
 Bonnets, Parasols, Gloves, and Hosiery of every description.

Together with a full and complete assortment of

Fancy Articles,
 in his line.

J. T. FRAZER.
 P. S. Arrangements are made to receive New Goods every six days. Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to call, as they can be supplied at New York wholesale prices, with carriage.

Lexington, Ky., May 27, 1836—25-1f

KENAWHA SALT.
 A LOT of No. 1, KENAWHA SALT, just received and for sale by
 JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
 Lexington, May 18—22-2m

NEW GOODS FOR 1836.

SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.
 Are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
 COMPRISING a very general assortment of nearly every variety of Fancy and Staple Articles, usually kept in Dry Good Houses; among which are a choice lot of Cloths and Cassimeres; Men and Boys' Summer Goods, Hats and Ladies' Bonnets, Boots and Shoes—Also, Hardware, Queensware, and China in Tea and Dinner Sets, Groceries, &c. They respectfully invite their customers and friends to call and examine.
 April 2, 1836—13-1f

MAYES & BLANCHARD.
 JUDGE MAYES & HORACE E. BLANCHARD, having associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, in the Fayette Circuit Court, will attend to all business entrusted to their care with zeal and promptitude.
 Lexington, March 4, 1836—9-1f

NEW FURNITURE WARE ROOM.
 HAVING increased their stock of Furniture, have the pleasure of offering a large assortment, and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will enable their customers to furnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere. They have now on hand and will continue to manufacture the following:

SIDEBOARDS, various patterns, with Marble Tops;
 Dressing Bureaus do do
 "Tables do do
 "Centre do do
 "Pier do do
 "Closed Biron Stands do
 Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, and Parlor Tables;
 Extension, Hall and Sideboard Tables;
 Sofas, Spring Seats;
 Mahogany Chairs;
 Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do;
 Bed Steps; Patent Bedsteads, on an improved plan, tried and approved; with all other articles in their line.

They are prepared to attend to Funeral calls.

An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PLANO FORTES.
 VENEERS for sale.
 Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's Iron-fronted Patent Elastic Cushion-hammer PLANOS—Also, a second-hand Piano for sale on rent.

THOS. W. POWELL,
 HORACE E. DIMICK,
 Jordan's Row, 5th door from Main St.
 Lexington, April 30, 1836—17-1f

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, FOR 1836.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening at his store, Main street, a large and handsome assortment of French, English and American

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS;
 Such as are usually offered in this market. He invites his friends and the public generally, to call and examine his stock for themselves—and at which he intends to sell low, as any other house in the city.
 JOHN SHROCK.
 April 16, 1836—15-1f

New Grocery Store.
 CURTIS J. SMITH
 WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the stand on Main street, lately occupied by T. Rankin, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel, and immediately opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boarding House, where he has and intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
 as good and as cheap as can be had in the city—Families or dealers supplied by the quantity at the whole sale prices.

N. B. A large supply of measures, half bushels, pecks and half pecks, sealed, on hand and for sale.
 May 12, 1836—20-1f

New Grocery Store.
 THOMAS P. SHROCK,
 WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known stand, formerly occupied by L. Taylor as a Confectionary Store, and immediately opposite D. Landman's Saddle Shop, where he has and intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
 as good and as cheap as can be had in the city. He also intends keeping an assortment of CORNED MEATS and WINES, by the barrel or gallon—Also, an assortment of CANDIES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
 300 BLS. SUPERFINE FLOUR,
 for sale for cash.
 Lexington, June 27—33-1m

J. B. JOHNSON
 TAKES pleasure in returning his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last ten years, and would respectfully inform them, that he has taken into partnership Mr. HENRY CRUMBAUGH, who will give his undivided attention to the shop. The business will be conducted and known under the firm of JOHNSON & CRUMBAUGH.

JOHNSON & CRUMBAUGH
 Have on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES; Iron band Leather TRUNKS, a first rate article; English BRIDLE LEATHERS, Single and Double, of the best quality; together with a good assortment of all other articles usually kept by Saddlers, which they offer at a reasonable profit.

Shop opposite Brennan's Hotel, Lexington, Ky
 May 18, 1836—18-3m

RENOVATING, SCOURING, TAILORING AND SILK DYEING BUSINESS.
 THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for RENOVATING, SCOURING and TAILORING BUSINESS, on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. He assures those who may feel disposed to patronize him, that he will spare no pains to give satisfaction in all cases. His work will be done in the very best manner, and on the lowest terms.
 JOHN FISHER.
 Lex. May 12, 1836—20-2m

CANDY